REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PANJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

DURING THE YEAR

1874.

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809.

FROM

E. H. HARRISON, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

To

T. H. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, 30th March 1875.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the usual Statements and Report of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1874.

2. The Report is arranged as follows :—

I. Original Jurisdiction.

a. General review of offences committed and brought to trial.

b. Offences classified.

c. Result of trials.

d. Agency for disposal of Criminal Work.

e. Special Jurisdiction.

f. Original Work of Courts of Session.

g. Witnesses.

II. Appellate Jurisdiction of Sessions Courts and Magistrates.

III. Punishments.

IV. Preventive Jurisdiction.

V. Procedure.

VI. Chief Court Jurisdiction.

I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Offences reported and admitted to have occurred.

3. The following comparative table shews for the province the number of cases reported and struck off the register of offences at the request of the police—and the cases and persons brought to trial during the years 1873 and 1874 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the Register.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-Bailable	1873	34,292	3,098	16,613	26,625
	1874	30,850	2,960	15,087	23,284
Bailable	1873	59,694	733	56,186	1,23,418
	1874	65,230	842	61,118	1,29,763
Total ...	1873	93,986	3,831	72,799	1,50,043
	1874	96,080	3,802	76,205	1,53,047
Difference ...		+ 2,094	− 29	+ 3,406	+ 3,004

Offences of all kinds admitted to have occurred during the year numbered 92,278, being only 2·3 per cent in excess of the number of the previous year.

As in 1873 so in the year under report the increase is entirely in bailable offences, which are 7·5 per cent more numerous than in 1873.

In non-bailable offences there is a satisfactory decrease of 10·5 per cent.

4. The following table shews a comparison of offences reported in the year under report with those reported in 1864 :—

Year.	Non-Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.
1864	22,657	30,396	53,053
1874	30,850	65,230	96,080

It will be seen that whereas in the last decade bailable offences have more than doubled, non-bailable offences have increased only 26 per cent.

Offences and persons brought to trial.

5. Of the offences admitted to have occurred 82·5 per cent were brought to trial; the proportion in the case of bailable offences being 94·9, in the case of non-bailable 54 per cent.

The total number of persons under trial during the year was 1,53,047—which, assuming the population of the Punjab to be nineteen millions, is one for every 124 inhabitants.

Of the persons under trial about one-seventh were charged with non-bailable offences.

Offences struck off the register.

6. The proportion of offences of both kinds struck off the register upon the application of the police is the same as it has been for the last two years, *viz.* 4 per cent.

In non-bailable offences the per-centage has risen from nine to ten.

In the majority of districts cases are struck off the register only under orders of the Magistrate of the district.

In the Ráwalpindi district a further precaution is taken by requiring the police officer, applying for the removal of an offence from the register, to send up with his application an English abstract of the case.

The proportion of non-bailable cases struck off the register in the Hushiarpúr district, 29 per cent, is unusually high. An explanation has been called for.

Variation in crime.

7. The decrease in non-bailable crime is generally attributed to the effect which has been given to the law of security for good behaviour, to the passing of deterrent sentences on habitual offenders, and to the recent good harvests.

The increase in bailable crime is said to be owing to the multiplication of municipal and other local and special rules, and to the greater attention which such matters engage year by year. Something is also due to the increasing persistence with which cases of petty assault are brought into Court—a subject which will be more particularly noticed below.

Non-bailable offences.

8. The districts which shew the greatest number of non-bailable offences admitted to have occurred are—

Lahore	...	1,890
Multán	...	1,824

In Simla, Gurgáon and all the districts of the Hissár Division the number is under 500.

There is a decrease in non-bailable crime in all the districts of the Dehli and Pesháwar Divisions, amounting to 24·4 and 13·8 per cent respectively.

There is a notable decrease in the following districts:

Dera Ismail Khan, 38 per cent.
Gujrát, ... 33 „

In the districts also of Dehli, Kurnal, Ludianah, Shahpúr and Montgomery the diminution exceeds 20 per cent.

Among the districts which shew an increase in non-bailable crime Bannú comes first, with an increase of 39 per cent.

This is explained to be mainly due to the registration of petty theft cases, which were not formerly reported, and to cases of security for good behaviour and keeping of the peace.

Multán shews an increase of 16 per cent.

Special reasons are assigned for this, namely an alteration in the method of registration, and the more accurate registration of thefts, the influx of labourers and strangers to the railway works in progress in the district, and the inferiority and constant changes of the native police officers.

Bailable offences.

9. In the number of bailable offences admitted to have occurred the following districts stand first:—

Amritsar	...	...	...	4,663
Lahore	...	...	...	4,213

There are only seven districts in which the number of such offences was less than 1,000, *viz*:—

Jhang	...	...	...	529
Kohát	...	...	...	678
Dera Gházi Khán	...	...	...	886
Muzafarghar	...	...	...	921
Montgomery	...	...	...	763
Shahpúr	...	...	...	890
Sirsa	...	...	...	708

There is nothing noticeable in the way in which the increase in bailable offences is distributed over the province.

B.—Offences Classified.

10. Imperial Return No. 2 of the Appendix gives a statement of offences reported and of the persons tried for each class of offence during the year—

The annexed statement shews the number of offences reported, and of persons brought to trial, under each chapter of the Indian Penal Code, during the year 1874. A column is added to shew the number of convictions.

Chapter and subject.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Persons brought to trial.	Convictions.
Chapter V.—Concealing design to commit non-bailable offence	6	11	9
„ VI.—Offences against the State (121—130)	1	1	1
„ VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy (131—140)	8	5	4
„ VIII.—Offences against the public tranquility (143—160)	909	7,225	4,226
„ IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants (161—171)	260	331	105
„ X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (172—190)...	1,528	2,837	1,812
„ XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice (193—229) ...	1,129	1,842	1,064
„ XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps (231—263) ...	166	241	110
„ XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures (264—267)	101	175	140
„ XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals (269—294)	609	1,944	1,566
„ XV.—Offences relating to religion (295—298)	107	289	126
„ XVI.—Offences affecting the human body			
1.—Offences affecting life (302—311)	735	1,319	737
2.—Miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, concealment of birth (312—318) ...	96	124	57
3.—Of hurt (323—338)	4,588	8,863	4,014
4.—Wrongful restraint and confinement (341—348)	549	1,003	227
5.—Of criminal force and assault (352—358)	17,255	37,020	7,414
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor (363—374)	289	452	116
7.—Rape (376)	212	162	63
8.—Of unnatural offences (377)	113	95	62
Chapter XVII.—Of offences against property—			
1.—Of theft (379—382)	11,581	11,744	8,527
2.—Of extortion (384—389)	223	306	89
3.—Of robbery and dacoity (392—402)	393	359	178
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property (403—404) ..	461	669	409
5.—Criminal breach of trust (406—409)	478	529	268
6.—Receiving stolen property (411—414)	3,075	4,178	2,659
7.—Cheating (417—420)	597	903	351
8. Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property (421—424),	12	12	9
9.—Mischief (426—440)	2,871	5,405	2,377
10.—Criminal trespass (447—462), chiefly house-breaking ...	11,286	6,092	3,455
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks (465—477)	117	235	45
1.—Of trade and property marks (482—489)	13	29	8
„ XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service (490—492)	37	91	61
„ XX.—Offences relating to marriage (493—498)	3,966	5,424	842
„ XXI.—Of defamation (500—502)	206	290	66
„ XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (504—510)	351	524	144

Murders.

11. The last Criminal Report shewed that reported murders had diminished from 394 in 1872 to 354 in 1873. The number in 1874 was 308.

For these murders 724 persons were brought to trial, of whom 348 were committed for trial to Courts of Session.

Murders as usual were most frequent in the frontier districts and in Ráwalpindi, as is shewn from the following table.

District.	Number reported.	Persons discharged.	Persons convicted and committed.
Peshâwar	79	167	67
Râwalpindi	25	16	18
Hazára	19	19	11
Bannú	18	8	14
Derah Ghâzi Khân	17	16	27
Derah Ismail Khân	16	10	20

There is a special decrease of murders in Kohat from 22 to 9.

The Deputy Commissioner attributes this to example made in 1873, and to the enforcement of the Frontier rule under which villages are fined for screening an offender.

The eight murders which occurred in the Hoshiárpúr district, and the five which occurred in Firozpúr, are said to have been all effected by means of poison.

Reported cases of culpable homicide have decreased from 207 to 141.

Theft and receiving stolen property.

12. The following table shews the offences reported of theft and receiving stolen property for the years 1873-74. For these 17,628 offences there were 15,875 persons brought to trial, of whom 70 per cent were convicted or committed for trial.

The following table shews the offences of theft and receiving stolen property for the years 1873-74 :—

Offence.	1873.	1874.
Ordinary thefts, including abetments and attempts ...	10,521	10,651
Cattle thefts, ditto ditto ...	5,510	3,902
Receiving stolen property	3,262	3,075
Total ...	19,293	17,628

The total decrease in this class of offences of 8·6 per cent is to be attributed to the impression that has been made on cattle thefts, which have decreased by 29 per cent.

The decrease is observable in all the districts of the Deraját, in Kohát, Shahpúr and Montgomery.

The Deputy Commissioner Kohát attributes the diminution in his district to the enforcement of rules which he has prescribed for the guarding of cattle grazing on the boundary.

House trespass.

13. In offences of house-trespass and house-breaking there is a decrease of 21 per cent.

14. Prosecutions for the offence of giving or fabricating false evidence have increased from 191 to 271. In the 271 cases 246 persons were convicted or committed for trial.

The greatest number of these cases in any one district was 31, in Peshawar. In Hoshiarpúr there were 21 cases.

Hurt and assault.

15. Cases of hurt and assault have increased 3 per cent, and constitute about one-third of the whole of the bailable crime of the province. Of the persons brought to trial for these offences, only 24 per cent were convicted. This is a slight improvement upon the figures of the preceding year, when the per-centage of persons convicted was 22.

It is curious that more than one-quarter of these cases, or 27 per cent, are in the Amritsar Division alone, where they are distributed pretty evenly among the three districts. The Jalandhar Division comes next, with 15 per cent of the whole number.

Several officers observe that the alteration effected by Act XI of 1874, by which cases of simple hurt have been made cognizable by the police, has resulted in an increased number of such cases being brought into Court.

It was shewn in last year's report that there has been a steady increase in these petty cases since the reduction of the court fee on the complaint, and an increase of the fee is generally recommended by the officers of those districts where cases of this nature most prevail.

Cattle poisoning.

16. Cases of mischief by poisoning or killing cattle numbered 674, being 33 per cent in advance of the figure of the previous year. For these offences 815 were brought to trial, of whom 37 per cent were convicted or committed for trial.

Cases were most frequent in the following districts :—

Ráwalpindi	80
Pesháwar	78
Bannú	65
Siálkot	45
Lahore	44

The Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot has adopted special measures for checking this crime by restricting the sale of arsenic, and by orders regarding the disposal of the skins of the poisoned cattle.

Compensation for frivolous complaints.

17. There is a slight increase in the number of cases in which compensation was awarded on account of frivolous or vexatious complaints. This is noticed more fully under the head of Procedure.

The other offences under the Criminal Procedure Code will be treated of under the head of Preventive Jurisdiction.

Breach of Opium law.

18. Prosecutions for the breach of the law relating to opium have increased from 85 to 322. This may perhaps be attributed to the rules regarding the cultivation, possession, &c., of opium, issued under section 49 Act IV of 1872 in the latter part of the year 1873.

The districts in which these prosecutions were most frequent were :—

Siálkot	62 cases.
Lahore	60 „
Gurdáspur	57 „
Ludiánáh	48 „

Breach of Forest-law.

19. Offences under the Forest law Act VII of 1865 increased from 271 to 463, of which 325 were in the Kángra district.

Breach of Sanitary laws.

20. Breaches of the law connected with sanitation and nuisances have increased 8 per cent.

Cases under Frontier-rules.

21. 650 cases were disposed of under the Frontier rules. This subject will be noticed more particularly under head of Procedure.

C.—RESULT OF TRIALS.

22. Imperial Return No. 2 in the Appendix shews the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province during the year.

Including 1,526 persons remaining under trial at the close of 1873, there were 1,53,046 persons for disposal during the year.

These were disposed of as follows :—

Committed for trial	669
Convicted	81,712
Acquitted and discharged	68,996
Died, escaped or transferred	253
Remaining under trial	1,416

Of the total persons brought to trial 15·2 per cent were for non-bailable crime.

23. The results of trials in the different districts are summed up in the following table, which shews the per-centage of convictions and commitments of persons tried.

Districts.		Committed for and convicted of non-bailable offences.	Committed for and convicted of bailable offences.	Total per-cent committed for, and convicted of, bailable and non-bailable offences.
Dehli		70	57	59
	Gurgáon	67	50	53
	Karnál...	59	59	59
Hissar		69	56	59
	Rohtak	76	59	60
	Sirsa	70	59	62
Ambálah		74	63	65
	Ludhiánah	77	56	60
	Simla	71	81	80
Jálandhar		71	38	41
	Hoshiárpur	69	33	37
	Kángra	78	64	69
Amritsar		61	37	39
	Gurdáspur	65	32	36
	Siálkot...	72	27	34
Lahore		74	70	71
	Firozpur	80	57	60
	Gujránwala	75	44	50

Districts.	Committed for and convicted of non-bailable offences.	Committed for and convicted of bailable offences.	Total per-cent committed for, and convicted of, bailable and non-bailable offences.
Ráwalpindi	76	57	60
Jhelam	75	56	58
Gujrát	69	27	35
Sháhpúr	76	61	64
Multán	67	59	60
Jhang	83	60	67
Montgomery	67	53	58
Muzaffargarh	70	49	55
Bannú	50	59	58
Dera Ismail Khán	55	47	50
Dera Ghází Khán	63	74	71
Pesháwar	44	55	53
Hazára ... ... —	55	47	48
Kohát	43	77	54
Total ...	68	52	54

Proportion of convictions.

24. The general per-centage of convictions, bailable and non-bailable cases being taken together, is 54, as compared with 52 in the preceding year.

The per-centage is, as usual, low in the frontier districts, with the exception of Dera Ghází Khán.

In these districts however many of the cases in which the accused is discharged are subsequently referred to a Council of Elders, and disposed of under the Frontier rules.

The frontier districts being omitted, the per-centage of convictions for non-bailable offences in the various districts ranges from 59 in Karnál to 83 in Jhang.

The lowest per-centage of convictions in bailable cases is seen generally in those districts in which, as has been noticed above, complaints of petty assault are most prevalent, namely the districts of the Amritsar and Jalandhar Divisions.

The Commissioner of the latter Division remarks on the number of false and frivolous complaints which are brought in the districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiárpúr.

In the above statement the convictions and commitments have been taken together in calculating the per-centage.

Persons committed.

25. The number of persons committed to the Sessions during the year, amounting to 669, was less by 311 than the number in 1873. This may be accounted for partly by the actual decrease of serious crime, partly by the greater use that has been made by Deputy Commissioners of the enhanced powers conferred on them by section 36 of the Code.

Of the persons committed 607 were charged with non-bailable offences and 62 with bailable offences.

Persons acquitted and discharged.

26. Of the 68,996 persons who were "acquitted and discharged" 47,434 were acquitted, and the rest were either discharged or complaints against them were dismissed, withdrawn or compounded.

It must be remembered that in all summons cases, where the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, such person is shewn as acquitted.

Persons remaining under trial.

27. Of the 1,416 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year, 379 were charged with non-bailable offences and 1,037 with bailable offences.

The largest number so remaining was in the Peshawar district, *viz.* 163, of whom 52 were awaiting trial for non-bailable offences.

Pending cases.

28. The oldest case pending dates from the 19th March 1874, in the Amritsar district. The explanation given of the delay is that the case, one apparently under Section 36 Criminal Procedure Code, had been referred to the Commissioner and had not been returned. A report on this case has been called for.

Duration of cases.

29. The average duration of cases disposed of by Magistrates (including cases under Section 36) is for the province eight days, or one day less than the duration of the preceding year.

The longest average duration in any district is 16 days, in the Jhang district.

The low average duration of three days is attained in the districts of Firozpúr, Shahpúr and Simla.

The average duration of cases in the frontier districts is increased by the number of cases made over to a Council of Elders, which naturally take a longer time to dispose of. In Peshawar, however, where freest resort is made to the Council of Elders, the duration does not exceed ten days.

Proportion of persons tried to population.

30. The following table shews a comparison of persons tried for offences, with the population of each Division :—

	1874.	1873.
Peshâwar Division, per 1,000 of population ...	13·5	13·2
Lahore do. „ ...	11·3	9·8
Derajât do. „ ...	10·5	12·6
Amritsar do. „ ...	9·1	9·6
Multân do. „ ...	8·6	8·4
Râwalpindi do. „ ...	8·3	9·1
Ambâla do. „ ...	7·9	7·7
Jalandhar do. „ ...	7·2	6·9
Hissâr do. „ ...	6·3	4·9
Dehli do. „ ...	5·2	5·7
TOTAL ...	8·6	8·5

There is nothing noticeable in this except the apparent increase of crime in the Lahore Division.

D.—AGENCY FOR DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL WORK.

31. The following Statement shows in greater detail how the work has been distributed among the several Courts of districts for the last three years :—

COURTS.	CASES DISPOSED OF.			PER-CENTAGE.		
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Deputy Commissioner ...	2,909	3,940	4,688	4·6	5·4	6·1
Assistant Commissioner ...	10,016	11,925	12,402	16·0	16·5	16·4
Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	13,809	17,595	17,299	22·0	24·4	22·9
Tahsildâr ...	16,431	17,598	17,216	26·1	24·4	22·8
Naib Tahsildâr ...	7,875	7,123	7,651	12·2	9·8	10·1
Cantonment Magistrate ...	3,583	3,564	4,366	5·7	4·9	5·8
Small Cause Court ...	519	117	100	0·8	0·1	0·1
Canal Officer ...	429	592	562	0·7	0·8	0·7
Customs Officer ...	4	2	...	·006	·002	...
Forest Officer ...	...	2	...	...	·002	...
Jail Officer ...	83	1	4	0·1	·001	·005
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	4,129	5,920	6,722	6·5	8·1	8·9
Jaghirdâr Magistrates ...	3,183	3,565	2,633	5·0	4·9	3·4
Honorary Magistrates sitting alone ...	...	...	1,823	...	...	2·4

Cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners invested with enhanced powers are included.

From this it will be seen that the proportion of criminal work performed by Deputy Commissioners has gradually increased in the last three years, while that performed by Tahsíl agency has decreased.

The work performed by Deputy Commissioners is shewn in detail below.

Tahsíl Agency.

32. The proportion of work done by Tahsíl agency was highest in the following districts :—

Gurgáon,	...	64 per cent.
Jhílam,	...	60 „

Honorary Magistrates.

Boards of Honorary Magistrates, including Municipal Boards, are constituted in 12 districts ; they have performed a slightly increasing share of the criminal work, and the style of their work is generally commended by district officers.

In the reports of former years the work of Honorary Magistrates sitting alone has been included in the work of Jaghirdar Magistrates, which accounts for the apparent decrease in the number of cases disposed of by the latter ; there is in reality an increase in the number of such cases.

33. Cases were distributed among the three classes of Magistrates as follows :

Magistrate of first class	...	...	...	36.682
Magistrate of second class	...	...	...	24,206
Magistrate of third class	...	...	...	13,228

exclusive of cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Cases were divided between European and Native agency as under :—

European Magistrates	...	...	...	23,179
Native Magistrates	...	...	...	50,937

Work performed by Deputy Commissioners.

34. The annexed statement shews the criminal work disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner of each district during the year. A column is added for appeals, for the purpose of making the statement complete.

DISTRICTS.	Under his enhanced powers (section 36, Act X of 1872.	Under his Magisterial powers.	Under his Appellate powers
Delhi	23	31	94
Gurgáon	13	8	74
Karnál	25	72	25
Hissár	19	112	81
Rohtak	24	36	115
Sirsa	17	297	20
Ambálah	14	10	83
Ludiánah	18	65	130
Simla	6	15	..
Jálandhar	20	16	94
Hushiárpur	14	27	193
Kangrá	15	41	66
Amritsar	18	135	156
Gurdaspur	37	134	127
Siálkot	20	85	122
Lahore	23	301	101
Gujránwála	46	21	92
Firozpur	5	324	73
Ráwalpindi	48	55	130
Jhelam	72	33	128
Gujrát	76	107	34
Shahpúr	55	133	64
Multán	58	55	61
Jhang	24	52	34
Montgomery	32	116	50
Muzaffargarh	19	131	75
Bannú	52	161	22
Derah Ismail Khán	69	156	45
Derah Gházi Khán	13	188	16
Peshâwar	18	509	37
Hazára	12	105	18
Kohát	11	393	4
Total	946	3,719	2,364

35. The total original work performed by Deputy Commissioners has increased 15·9 per cent.

Under ordinary magisterial powers the greatest number of cases were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners of Lahore, Firozpúr, Pesháwar, Kohát and Sirsa. Many of these cases were no doubt cases of security for good behaviour taken up during the winter tours.

E.—SPECIAL JURISDICTION.

Cases disposed of under Section 36 Criminal Procedure Code.

969 cases have been disposed of under Section 36 Criminal Procedure Code, to 756 in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent.

The greatest number so disposed of by any one officer was 78, by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála.

The section has been freely used in all the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division, and the Sessions work of the Commissioner has consequently been reduced by about one-third.

The Deputy Commissioners of Multán, Bannú and Dera Ismail Khán have also made good use of this law.

36. The Deputy Commissioner of Jálandhar insists on Subordinate Magistrates making a careful preliminary enquiry before they transfer cases to him for trial under Section 36. The Deputy Commissioner Siálkot and the Commissioner of Amritsar are also of opinion that the preliminary enquiry in such cases should be as complete as possible.

This procedure however is opposed to the law laid down in Section 221 Criminal Procedure Code, under which the Magistrate is bound to make over the accused person for trial under Section 36 as soon as it appears that the case is one that should be so made over, besides which it defeats one of the objects of the law by causing witnesses to appear a second time in Court.

37. The total number of persons convicted in the 969 cases under this Section was 1,109; of these 280 or 20·5 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment in excess of three years, and their sentences were referred to the Commissioner for confirmation.

The largest number of sentences so referred was 42, in Multán.

38. The following table gives a detail of the persons disposed of on summary trial, under Chapter XVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Summary trial.

Districts.	Summary Jurisdiction. — Persons. Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Convicted.	Total cases disposed of.
Dehli	252	289	380
Gurgáon	...	1	1
Karnál	4	27	27
Hissar	1	7	5
Rohtak	...	...	...
Sirsa	...	5	1
Ambála	164	1,782	1,343
Ludhiána	9	42	40
Simla	46	64	66
Jalandhar	131	427	279
Hoshiarpúr	73	81	78
Kángra	176	318	202
Amritsar	1,907	1,504	1,487
Gurdaspúr	489	219	318
Sialkot	89	198	170
Lahore	20	59	54
Gujránwála	419	178	274
Firozpur	277	228	257
Rawalpindi	34	186	161
Jhelam	45	183	93
Gujrat	11	27	19
Shahpúr	63	201	95
Multán	28	47	49
Jhang	1	13	11
Montgomery	6	9	8
Muzaffargarh	3	28	27
Bannú	35	41	34
Derah Ismail Khan	71	28	42
Derah Ghazi Khan	2	4	5
Peshawar	110	147	161
Hazára	19	37	37
Kohát	1	37	25
Total	1,166	6,117	5,752

The number of cases so disposed of during the year has increased from 3,386 to 5,752. These cases involved 10,903 persons, as compared with 7,275

in the previous year. The two districts of Amritsar and Ambála account for nearly one-third of the total number of cases.

39. That freer resort is not made to summary jurisdiction may be attributed to the fact that petty cases are for the most part made over for disposal to second and third class Magistrates, who are not invested with the power of summary trial.

The Additional Commissioner of Peshâwar, the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, and the Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh, remark on the difficulty of dealing with appeals from orders passed in summary trials, and the first named officer expresses an opinion that summary powers should be limited to that class of cases in which the legislature may think fit to refuse the privilege of appeal.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects

10. The exercise of the jurisdiction of Magistrates over European British subjects is shewn from the following statement :—

Districts.	Jurisdiction over European British Subjects.			
	Persons.			Total cases disposed of.
	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Convicted.	Committed.	
Dehli	6	5	...	11
Gurgáon	3	...	...	3
Ambala	...	16	4	17
Ludhiana	...	3	1	3
Simla	15	8	...	18
Kángra	...	1	...	1
Gurdaspúr	...	...	1	1
Sialkot	...	...	2	2
Lahore	5	25	4	30
Rawalpindi	3	7	2	10
Gujrát	2	1	...	3
Multán	...	6	...	6
Muzaffargarh	1	1	...	2
Bannu	1	1	...	2
Peshâwar	...	3	...	3
Hazara	...	1	...	1
Total ...	39	78	14	113

113 cases were disposed of, to 75 in the previous year. In these cases were involved 132 persons, of whom 93 were convicted or committed and the rest acquitted. The greatest number of cases occurred in the districts of Lahore, Simla and Ambála.

Of the 78 persons convicted 10 were sentenced to imprisonment, and the rest to fine. The longest term of imprisonment awarded was two months. This was in the Ludiána district, the conviction being for an attempt to cause hurt by dangerous weapons—Sections 324 and 511 Indian Penal Code.

F.—ORIGINAL WORK OF COURTS OF SESSION.

41. The total number of persons dealt with by Commissioners sitting as Courts of Session are shewn in Imperial Return No. 3,

The annexed statement shews more particularly the work of the several Commissioners during the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For Disposal.								Disposed of.										
Divisions.	*Pending from 1873.*		*Committed to the Sessions during 1874.*		*Received by transfer.*		*Total.*		Referred to Chief Court under Sec. 287, C.P.C.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	*Total.*		*Pending at end of 1874.*		Number of cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Dehli ...	1	17	21	38	...	...	25	55	5	12	38	...	25	55	...	...	...	30	
Hissár ...	4	4	13	45	...	...	17	49	1	37	11	...	17	49	...	...	...	62	
Ambálah ...	...	...	22	43	...	...	22	43	8	19	15	...	21	42	1	1	...	84	19th Decr. '74.
Jalandhar ...	1	3	30	50	...	...	31	53	4	28	14	1	26	47	5	6	...	57	29th Oct. '74.
Amritsar ...	10	19	32	50	...	...	42	69	9	43	16	...	41	68	1	1	1	76	6th Jany. '74.
Lahore ...	1	1	65	101	...	...	66	105	12	55	32	2	62	101	4	4	...	41	6th Novr. '74.
Ráwalpindi ...	6	24	27	56	...	...	33	80	15	29	26	1	30	70	3	10	..	49	19th Oct. '74.
Multán ...	6	7	91	57	...	...	37	64	21	28	11	...	36	60	1	4	...	48	23rd Novr '74
Deraját ...	1	2	34	70	...	...	35	72	16	37	18	1	35	72	...	...	...	37	
Pesháwar ...	16	41	88	165	...	...	104	206	27	96	67	2	96	192	8	14	...	51	5th Decr. '74.
Total ...	49	118	363	678	...	...	412	796	118	384	247	7	389	756	23	40	1	51	6th Jany. '74.

The total number of cases committed to the Sessions during the year has fallen from 523 in 1873 to 363. This large decrease of 30 per cent is spread over the whole province. In the Dehli and Ambála Divisions it is just 50 per cent.

It has been noticed above that the number of cases disposed of by Deputy ommissioners under Section 36 Criminal Procedure Code has increased 22 per nt ; and to this fact, and to the diminution in heinous crime (especially murders) e decrease in the number of commitments to the Sessions may be fairly tributed.

Disposal.

42. Including cases pending from the previous year there were 412 cases for disposal, involving 796 persons, who were disposed of as follows :—

Convicted and sentenced to death	118
Convicted and sentenced otherwise	384
Acquitted	247
Died, escaped or transferred	7
Remaining under trial	40

The number of capital sentences has diminished from 132 to 118; this is due to the decrease in murders.

The per-centage of persons convicted to persons disposed of is 66.

The proportion of convictions is specially low in the Dehli Court, being only 30 per cent.

Duration.

43. The average duration of Sessions trials, reckoned from date of commitment to date of final order, is for the province 51 days.

The average duration in Ambala seems unduly high, *viz.* 84 days. In Amritsar it is 76 days. The long average duration in this Division in the preceding year of 120 days was due to one particular case which was delayed from causes independent of the action of the Commissioner.

44. The oldest case pending is in the Amritsar Division. It was committed on the 6th January 1874. The reason for the delay is that the accused is in the Lunatic Asylum, pending the result of an enquiry into the question of his soundness of mind.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

45. Three European British subjects were dealt with by Sessions Courts during the year :—

Lahore	1	convicted.
Amritsar	1	do.
Ambála	1	do.

G.—WITNESSES.

46. The number of witnesses who attended the Criminal Courts during the year was 1,93,251, being a little less than the number in the preceding year.

It has been roughly estimated that 25 per cent of these were summoned through the agency of the process-serving establishment, so that the relief to the Police Department in this particular must have been material.

47. The amount expended during the year in the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses was Rs. 14,972, as compared with Rs. 14,116 in the preceding year.

Payment of expenses.

The same difference in the amount paid in different districts is observable as in previous years, and this is to be expected from the rules, which leave it at the discretion of each Court to pay or not to pay.

District.	Number of witnesses examined.	Amount of diet money paid.	Proportion per cent of witnesses dieted to the number examined.
Dehli	7,162	169	5
Gurgáon	5,921	535	19
Karnal	5,415	123	18
Hissár	5,041	226	16
Rohtak	6,704	196	19
Sirsa	3,760	88	15
Ambálla	7,593	1,390	40
Ludhiánah	5,891	580	45
Simla	1,830	182	1·6
Jalandhar	4,817	309	14
Hushiárpur	6,019	1,115	60
Kángra	3,235	129	9
Amritsar	13,242	549	11
Gurdáspur	8,297	103	5
Siálkot	9,194	1,570	65
Lahore	12,303	986	41
Firozpúr	6,398	1,428	68
Gujránwala	6,907	563	36
Ráwalpindi	9,810	532	21
Jhelam	5,837	173	31
Gujrát	5,223	460	46
Sháhpur	1,128	31	0·9
Multán	9,076	707	20
Jhang	3,152	560	27
Montgomery	5,180	640	71
Muzafargarh	6,428	500	35
Bannú	2,958	250	13
Dera Ismail Khán	3,690	147	5
Dera Gházi Khán	3,751	60	1
Pesháwar	8,803	158	7
Hazára	3,382	461	35
Kohát	2,196	49	7
TOTAL ...	1,93,251	14,972	28

The diaries of witnesses are reported as properly kept up.

Of the witnesses in Jhang 22 per cent were detained more than one day. In Jalandhar their attendance was very quickly dispensed with.

PART II.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF SESSIONS COURTS AND MAGISTRATES.

48. Imperial Return No. 5 shews the result of appeal and revision in the province during the year.

Appeals from the orders of all Magistrates being taken together, an increase is shewn in the number, as compared with last year, of 6 per cent. The increase is entirely in appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the first class. Of persons convicted by first class Magistrates 9 per cent appealed. Of persons convicted by second and third class Magistrates 11·5 per cent appealed.

Including cases pending from the previous year there were 2,399 cases of appeal, involving 4,358 persons, for disposal by Deputy Commissioners.

Disposal.

49. These were disposed of as follows :—

Appeals rejected on technical grounds in the case of		...	81 persons.
Sentences confirmed	do.	...	2,763 ,,
,, modified	do.	...	579 ,,
,, enhanced	do.	....	77 ,,
,, reversed	do.	...	796 ,,
Proceedings quashed and new trial directed	do.	...	14 ,,
Appeals pending	do.	...	48 ,,

50. The following table shews the number of cases and persons disposed of in each district, and the proportion of reversals :—

Districts.	Cases disposed of.	Persons.		
		Whose appeals were disposed of	Whose sentences were reversed.	Per centage of reversals.
Dehlí	94	168	30	18
Gurgáon	74	156	25	16
Karnál	25	52	9	17
Hissár	81	132	24	18
Rohtak	115	269	39	14
Sirsa	20	26	4	15
Ambálah	83	150	29	19
Ludhianah	130	114	46	32
Simla	...	...	...	...
Jálandhar	115	161	32	20
Hoshiarpur	193	333	82	25
Kángra	66	84	18	21
Amritsar	156	243	46	19
Gurdáspur...	127	195	23	12
Sialkot	122	218	49	22
Lahore	101	155	33	21
Gujránwálah	92	172	53	31
Firozpur	73	110	6	5
Ráwalpindi	130	344	54	16
Jhelam	128	423	56	13
Gujrát	34	74	13	17
Sháhpur	64	78	13	17
Multán	61	129	26	20
Jhang	31	71	5	7
Montgomery	50	74	14	19
Muzaffargarh	75	95	15	15
Bannú	22	57	4	7
Dera Ismail Khán	45	65	23	35
Derah Ghazi Khán	16	25	2	8
Peshawar	37	65	19	29
Hazára	18	38	3	8
Kohat	4	4	1	25
Total	2,115	4,310	796	19

51. The largest number of appeals disposed of in one district was 193, by the Deputy Commissioner of Hushiárpur.

The number of cases is probably a fairer criterion of the labour rendered in disposing of appellate work than the number of persons, which was highest in the Jhelam district.

Reversal and enhancement.

52. The per-centages of reversals in districts range from 5 to 32 per cent, and is for the province 19 per cent.

Of the 77 enhancements of sentence there were 24 in Hushiárpur and 13 in Muzaffargarh.

Several officers express an opinion that the power of enhancement vested in the Appellate Court has had an effect in the diminution of the number of appeals, but no general effect is as yet apparent.

Duration.

53. The average duration of appeals was for the province 6 days. The average duration was high in

Derah Ismail Khán	...	...	...	...	...	17 days.
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	15 „

The oldest appeal pending at the end of the year was only instituted on 17th November 1874.

Appeals to Courts of Sessions.

54. The following statement shews how the appeals for disposal by the Courts of Sessions were disposed of :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Divisions.	For disposal, including pending from last year.		DISPOSED OF.											Pending at end of the year.		Total number of days from date of institution to date of decision.	Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than one month.	Number of cases referred for revision to Chief Court.	Date of oldest case pending.
			Persons.							Total.										
			Persons.	Appeals rejected on technical grounds.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed, Section 284 Criminal Procedure Code.	After directing further enquiry, Section 282 Criminal Procedure Code.		Without directing further enquiry.								
	Cases.	Persons.		Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.					
Delhi	241	323	42	...	198	10	...	71	...	6	11	234	310	1	2	3,224	13	...	4	22nd December 1874.
Hissár	270	420	94	4	196	57	1	50	9	6	8	258	403	6	9	1,698	6	1	2	21st October 1874.
Ambálah	311	315	12	93	154	5	...	48	...	...	...	308	312	3	3	3,951	12	...	1	21st November 1874.
Jálandhar	297	326	...	...	281	17	4	18	1	8	9	285	312	4	5	5,926	20	...	...	14th December 1874.
Amritsar	401	430	16	...	272	45	2	60	...	11	16	355	379	35	35	19,010	52	18	...	20th August 1874.
Lahore	464	464	92	138	100	22	6	91	...	53	53	396	396	15	15	4,547	10	..	...	14th November 1874.
Ráwalpindi...	376	517	36	15	311	77	...	67	...	10	14	355	492	11	11	10,994	32	...	...	24th November 1874.
Multán	404	578	8	61	313	26	10	53	...	5	7	393	464	6	7	5,067	13	1	...	16th November 1874.
Deraját	205	231	12	32	116	17	13	32	8	7	10	197	220	1	1	2,334	11	...	2	19th December 1874.
Pesháwar	198	269	45	64	106	23	16	8	4	17	23	178	243	3	3	2,664	14	...	4	22nd December 1874.
	3,167	3,773	357	407	2,047	299	52	498	22	123	151	2,959	3,531	85	91	59,415	19	20	13	20th August 1874.

The largest numbers of cases are shewn in the Court of the Commissioner Lahore.

Reversal and enhancement.

55. The per-centage of reversals for the province is 13 per cent. The per-centage of enhancements is 1·4 per cent.

In the Peshâwar Division the per-centage of reversals is so abnormally low, *viz.* 3 per cent, that the Chief Court have taken measures to enquire into the matter, and the per-centage of enhancements noticeably high, *viz.* 6 per cent. The Additional Commissioner notices that appeals in cases in which enhancement was possible have decreased.

Duration and pending cases.

56. The average duration of appeals, 19 days, is one day less than in the preceding year.

It is high in the Amritsar Division, *viz.* 52 days. In Amritsar too is the heaviest pending file, and of the 20 cases pending in the province over two months 18 are in Amritsar. The Government has been frequently addressed on the judicial administration of this Division.

PART III.—PUNISHMENTS.

General results.

57. Imperial Return No. 4 shews the punishments inflicted by the various classes of criminal tribunals during the year.

The total number of persons punished was 67,949.

118 capital sentences were passed, as compared with 132 in the previous year.

92 persons were sentenced to transportation for life.

15,092 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, of whom 44 per cent were punished also with solitary confinement. The proportion of persons so punished has steadily increased in the last three years.

This mode of punishment was most freely resorted to in the following districts :—

Ludiánah,	...	76 per cent.
Muzaffargarh,	...	65 „
Gordáspur,	...	61 „

In Hushiárpur, Kángra, Kohát and Hazára it seems to have been much neglected. The Commissioner of Hissár expresses an opinion that solitary confinement would advantageously be added to every sentence of rigorous imprisonment however short the term.

In the periods of imprisonment awarded there is no material variation on the figures of last year.

There were 17 sentences passed of forfeiture of property; of these 14 were passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar, with, as he anticipates, good effect.

683 sentences of simple imprisonment are distributed pretty evenly over the province.

Of the total number of persons punished with imprisonment 67 per cent were also sentenced to fine. 72 per cent of the sentences inflicted were for fine only.

Whipping was awarded in addition to other punishment in the case of 463 persons, and 2,683 persons were sentenced to whipping alone.

The Deputy Commissioner of Jhang advocates a combination of the two punishments of fine and whipping. Whipping by itself is not generally regarded as a deterrent punishment.

Fines and their realisation.

58. The total amount of fine imposed was 6,69,166 rupees. The total amount realised was 5,01,374 rupees, including realisations on account of fines imposed in previous years. This gives a per-centage of realisation of 74 per cent, which is satisfactory.

Of the fines imposed by all Courts during the year, 59 per cent were realised, as compared with 53 per cent in the previous year.

59. The following statement shews the amount of fine imposed per head, and the per-centage of realisations for each district.

In this statement only fines imposed by District Courts are included, and the realisations on account of fines imposed in previous years are excluded.

Districts.		Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fine realized.
Dehli	1873	9	68
	1874	8	58
Gurgáon	1873	13	74
	1874	13	66
Karnál	1873	11	43
	1874	9	53
Hissár	1873	10	63
	1874	10	52
Rohtak	1873	8	83
	1874	10	68
Sirsa	1873	13	45
	1874	23	37
Ambálah	1873	7	58
	1874	6	68
Ludhiánah	1873	6	63
	1874	14	45
Simla	1873	4	57
	1874	4	50
Jalandhar	1873	8	58
	1874	9	68
Hushiárpur	1873	6	75
	1874	8	67
Kángra	1873	8	58
	1874	8	74
Amritsar	1873	7	59
	1874	9	57
Siálkot	1873	12	55
	1874	13	54
Gurdáspur	1873	12	48
	1874	12	71
Lahore	1873	9	45
	1874	6	59
Gujránwálah	1873	14	49
	1874	14	54
Firozpur	1873	7	40
	1874	9	54
Ráwalpindi	1873	13	67
	1874	10	75
Jhelam	1873	9	65
	1874	11	76
Gujrát	1873	16	46
	1874	20	48

Districts.		Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fine realized.
Sháhpur	1873	21	42
	1874	17	60
Multán	1873	7	65
	1874	6	50
Jhang	1873	14	53
	1874	17	55
Montgomery	1873	12	43
	1874	13	37
Muzaffargarh	1873	15	45
	1874	11	61
Dera Ismail Khán	1873	20	62
	1874	23	62
Dera Gházi Khán	1873	13	62
	1874	13	60
Bannú	1873	8	86
	1874	11	80
Pesháwar	1873	20	57
	1874	18	65
Hazára	1873	15	56
	1874	12	66
Kohát	1873	14	66
	1874	19	71
Total	1873	10·8	57
	1874	10·8	61

This calculation gives a per-centage of realisation of 61, as compared with 57 in 1873.

The best realisation is shewn in the districts of Bannú, Jhelam, Ráwalpindi, Kángra, Gurdáspur and Kohát.

Average fine per head.

60. The average fine imposed per head is for the province Rs. 10·8, the same as last year. The average ranges in districts from Rs. 6 to 23, which it attains in Sirsa and Dera Ismail Khán. An explanation has been required of this apparently excessive average. The tendency on part of the Courts to pitch fines too high has not yet been corrected. The Deputy Commissioner Gujrát remarks that in the Court of one Extra Assistant Commissioner in his district the average per head was Rs. 63. Enquiry has been made about this.

The Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh has introduced a practice of causing the police to send in together with their "chalan" a note of the circumstances of the accused persons as ascertained by local enquiry.

PART IV.—PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION.

61. The annexed table shews how the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates,—*viz.* jurisdiction under Chapters XXXVI to XLI of the Code of Criminal Procedure—has been exercised during the year.

The security cases are also shewn in Imperial Return No. 4.

Nature of Jurisdiction.	Total cases.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Security or recognizance to keep the peace—Chapter XXXVII Criminal Procedure Code.	1,727	5,216
Security for good behaviour—Chapter XXXVIII Criminal Procedure Code.	5,498	8,658
Local Nuisances—Chapter XXXIX Criminal Procedure Code ...	332	208
Disputes concerning land and water—Chapter XL Criminal Procedure Code.	79	194
Maintenance—Chapter XLI Criminal Procedure Code ...	2,072	432

62. The number of persons called upon to furnish security or recognizance to keep the peace has increased by nearly 6 per cent.

Security to keep the peace.

Of the total number so called upon 35 per cent were in the Peshawar and Bannú districts. Next to these in point of numbers come the two following districts:—

Lahore	396	persons.
Rohtak	380	,,

Of the persons called upon to give security 5·5 per cent were imprisoned in default.

63. The number of persons called upon to furnish security for good behaviour has increased 15 per cent. 45 per cent of the entire number were in the Lahore Division and 23 per cent in the Lahore district alone. All the districts of this Division shew a decrease of offences against property.

Security for good behaviour.

Next to the districts of the Lahore Division Peshâwar shews the largest number, *viz.* 529 persons. The Additional Commissioner of Peshâwar remarks that this preventive jurisdiction is not worked in such a systematic way in the Peshâwar Division as it is in Lahore and elsewhere.

64. Of the persons called upon to find security for good behaviour 29 per cent were imprisoned in default. The reports however shew that many of these were subsequently released on the required security being given.

Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.

In Hoshiârpur out of 180 persons called upon to furnish security 121 were in prison in default at the close of the year; and in Ludhiâna, out of 219 persons so called upon the number in prison in default at the end of the year was 100; these were chiefly of the Hârni and Bauriâh tribes.

In Siâlkot 102 out of 475, called upon for security, were in prison at the end of the year. The Commissioner of Amritsar thinks the security required may be excessive.

It is the practice of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar to allow the person from whom security is required an interval of a few days to enable him to find sureties.

The reports generally speak of vigilance against the abuse of this law.

65. Of the 332 cases under Chapter XXXIX of the Criminal Procedure Code, (Local Nuisances) 210 were in the Gurgâon and Karnâl districts.

Nuisances.

66. The number of Maintenance cases has decreased 19 per cent. In 20 per cent of the cases order for maintenance was passed. The greatest number of applications in any one district was 205, in Siâlkot, of which however only 25 were successful.

Maintenance.

PART V.—PROCEDURE.

67. It has been frequently pointed out that the chief provisions of law for meeting the yearly increase of petty complaints are—firstly, the examination of the complainant before issue of process; and secondly, the award of compensation to the accused whenever the charge turns out a frivolous or vexatious one.

Examination of complainant and award of compensation to accused in the case of frivolous complaint.

Complaints of petty assault and complaints of enticing away a married woman may be regarded as the class of cases in which the use of these provisions

would have an effect, (though in the latter kind of complaints only the first named provision can be used), and the fact that the provincial per-centage of convictions in both these sets of offences has slightly increased—in the case of assaults from 22 to 24, in the case of offences of enticing away a married woman from 13 to 15—indicates perhaps a more careful observance of these sections.

The Commissioner of Jálandhar Division, in which complaints of assault and hurt abound, is of opinion that neither provision of law is sufficiently attended to, and the per-centage of convictions in both classes of cases is noticeably low in the districts of Jálandhar and Hoshiárpur.

The per-centage of convictions in Gurdáspur, where the Deputy Commissioner reports that the preliminary examination of the complainant has been carefully attended to, has risen in the case of assaults from 14 to 17, in the case of offences of enticing away a married woman from 5 to 16.

The Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh has directed the Courts subordinate to him in dealing with complaints of assault, after a careful preliminary examination of the complainant, to explain to him the provisions of Section 209 Criminal Procedure Code, and adjourn the case till the next day. The per-centage of convictions in assault cases in this district is as high as 34.

68. Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints was awarded rather more freely than in the previous year, as appears from the following table.

Year.	Persons.	Total amount of fine imposed.
1873	691	3,216
1874	768	4,338

Habitual offenders and persons previously convicted.

69. The treatment of habitual offenders and of offenders previously convicted has generally received attention during the year, but there is sufficient in the reports to shew that the persistent vigilance of the Magistrate of the district is required in order to prevent the disposal of cases, involving such persons, by Tahsíldárs and other Magistrates not of the first class. Thus, in Montgomery the Deputy Commissioner notices that 22 cases of cattle theft were punished with sentences of six months imprisonment and under.

70. The statement of "convictions of persons previously convicted" periodically submitted from each district to the Chief Court has proved a valuable aid in supervising the matter. Cases are being occasionally brought to light in which Magistrates have failed to pay any regard to the fact of previous convictions, brought to their notice by the police, and in which inadequate sentences have been passed. In some the orders have been revised, in the others the inadequacy of the punishment has been pointed out.

The number of persons shewn as convicted a second time or more was 1,761, as compared with 2,306 in the preceding year; whereas the number of sentences of imprisonment of upwards of two years has increased 9·6 per cent.

Enhancement of sentence. Section 46 Criminal Procedure Code.

71. The number of cases submitted by subordinate Magistrates to the Magistrate of the district for enhanced punishment under Section 46 Criminal Procedure Code was 624, to 734 in the previous year.

The decrease may be attributed to the efforts that have been made to prevent Magistrates of the second or third class from taking up cases in which they cannot pass competent sentences.

The largest number of cases so submitted was 81, in the Montgomery district.

Frontier Rules.

72. The statements of cases under the Frontier rules are apparently incorrect; but the following table compiled from the body of the local reports gives a fair approximation to the truth.

District.	Villages fined for suppressing evidence, Regulation 3.	Removing person beyond border, Regulation 4.	Reference to Council of Elders, Regulation 6 amended.	Adultery, Regulation 8.
Bannú	...	...	28	5
Dera Ismail Khán	1	...	26	7
Dera Ghazi Khán	...	...	8	3
Peshawar	28	44	358	...
Hazara	...	...	45	1
Kohát	...	...	215	9
Total ...	29	44	680	25

It will be seen that the rule most commonly used is that under which the question of the guilt or innocence of an accused person can be referred to the decision of elders.

73. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khán considers that the proviso restricting the penalty imposed in such cases to a fine interferes materially with the utility of the rule.

The Additional Commissioner of Pesháwar agrees with the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára that imprisonment in default of payment of the fine should be allowable.

The Deputy Commissioner Kohát has some sensible remarks on the inexpediency of making over cases to a "jirgah" until every attempt to reach the accused by ordinary procedure has failed, and points out that the utility of the rules consists to a great degree in their being treated as quite supplementary to ordinary law.

The general testimony of officers is strongly favorable to the efficacy of the rules.

PART VI.—CHIEF COURT JURISDICTION.

74. The work of the Chief Court is shewn in Imperial Returns Nos 3, 4 and 5.

Reference. The number of persons under reference at the end of 1873 was 7.

124 persons were referred for confirmation of sentence of death, of whom 6 had been sentenced at the end of 1873.

75. The annexed table gives the details of disposal of Criminal Reference cases :—

Divisions.	For disposal		Disposed of.					Pending at the end of the year.		Average number of days each case lasted.	Remarks.
	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Persons acquitted.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.		
Dehli	5	6	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	35	
Hissár	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	27	
Ambálah	4	8	3	5	5	...	...	1	3	20	
Jalandhar	5	5	5	5	4	...	1	...	...	13	
Amritsar	8	10	8	10	8	1	1	...	...	25	
Lahore	11	12	8	9	6	3	...	3	3	24	
Ráwalpindi	16	19	15	17	13	4	...	1	2	27	
Multán	11	23	11	23	15	8	...	...	...	22	
Derajat	12	18	12	18	11	5	2	...	...	22	
Pesháwar	24	29	24	29	21	1	4	...	...	21	
Total ...	97	131	92	123	89	26	8	5	8	23	

Appeal.

76. The following statement shews the number of criminal appeals instituted against orders of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab during 1874 :—

Division.	Appeals against the orders of Commissioners.	Appeals against the orders of Deputy Commissioners.	Remarks.
Dehli	13	31	
Hissár	11	29	
Ambálah	19	20	
Jálandhar	34	24	
Amritsar	28	29	
Lahore...	24	27	
Rawálpindi	28	126	
Multán...	35	88	
Doraját	46	39	
Pesháwar	81	19	
Total ..	319	432	= 751

77. 751 appeals were instituted during the year, as compared with 713 in the preceding year. Of these, 319 were from the orders of Commissioners, and 432 from the orders of Deputy Commissioners exercising enhanced powers under Section 36 Criminal Procedure Code. In these cases 888 persons were involved.

Appeals instituted.

Of orders appealable to the Chief Court 59 per cent were appealed.

Including cases pending from the preceding year there were for disposal 814 cases of appeal, involving 965 persons.

Disposal of appeals.

78. These were disposed of as follows :—

Appeals rejected	in the case of	119	persons.
Orders confirmed	do.	649	„
Sentences modified	do.	79	„
Do. enhanced	do.	1	„
Do. reversed	do.	61	„
Proceedings quashed	do.	1	„
Pending at close of the year	do.	55	„

79. The following statement shews the number of criminal cases received for revision under Sections 296, 297 and 294 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Revision.

Divisions.	Petitions presented by the Petitioner in person or through Agent under Section 297.	Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners on Revision Side under Section 296.	Cases called for on Statement under Section 294.	Total.
Dehlí	14	15	1	30
Hissár	13	11	5	29
Ambálah	33	7	1	41
Jálandhar	51	38	1	90
Amritsar	131	19	3	153
Lahore	104	12	2	118
Rawalpindi	60	21	3	84
Multán	44	14	...	58
Deraját	18	15	...	33
Pesháwar	28	14	...	42
Total ...	496	166	16	678

80. During the year there were for disposal 710 cases, including 32 cases (161 persons), pending from previous year, in which were 1,436 persons concerned.

In regard to the persons sentenced by the Lower Courts, the Chief Court

rejected the applications of	...	... 739 persons
confirmed sentences on	...	... 328 ,,
modified the sentences on	...	... 98 ,,
reversed the sentences on	...	... 164 ,,
remanded the cases of	...	... 37 ,,
enhanced the sentences on	...	... 33 ,,

In 14 of these cases imprisonment was either added or enhanced.

There were undisposed of at the end of the year 22 cases, involving 37 persons.

81. The average duration of each case was 17 days.

82. In addition to the above, the Chief Court disposed of 16 Miscellaneous cases.

Miscellaneous.

83. The following statement shews the trials held by the Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction during the year :—

Original jurisdiction.

District from which committed	Sessions. Where held	Sessions. No. of trials.	Accused.	Of what offence convicted,	Nature of sentence.
Sialkot ...	Lahore...	2	Thomas Hawkins...	I.—Framing an incorrect record as a public servant with intent to cause loss, Section 218 Indian Penal Code II.—Forgery, Section 468 Indian Penal Code.	Two years rigorous imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine, or six months more in default Three years rigorous imprisonment to be carried into effect on the expiration of the previous sentence.
Ambálah ..	Lahore ..	3	Francis Farrington Tucker ...	I.—Criminal breach of trust, Section 409 Indian Penal Code II.—Forgery, Section 465 Indian Penal Code III.—Forgery for the purpose of cheating, Section 468 Indian Penal Code	Three years rigorous imprisonment.
Lahore ...	Lahore..	4	John Hobson ..	Theft, Section 379 I. P. C	Eighteen months rigorous imprisonment.
Lahore ...	Lahore...	5	Isaac Adams ...	Theft by servant, Section 381 Indian Penal Code.	Three years rigorous imprisonment, to take effect on the expiration of previous sentence.
Lahore ...	Lahore ..	6	John Kelly ...	...	Acquitted.
Rawalpindi ...	Lahore...	7	H. F. Cavanagh .	...	Commitment cancelled.
Lahore ...	Lahore ..	8	James Crosman ...	Culpable homicide amounting to murder, Section 304 Indian Penal Code	Ten years rigorous imprisonment, of which three months to be passed in solitary confinement

I have, &c.

E. H. HARRISON,

Officiating Registrar.

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments; and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only ... Paid	125 Tahsils and 16 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts.	10,183 square miles.	Census, taken in 1868.	18	1	Section 22, Act X of 1872.	...	...	3	6	9					Cantonment Magistrates and Naib-Tahsildars.	Sundays and Gazetted Holidays excepted.	64 Lower Court Pleaders and 30 Mukhtars enrolled in the Province.	465	...	...	...
Unpaid				30	1		...	2	5	13	10					Canals, Customs, and Forest Department Officers.			887	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Paid				111	1	Section 22, Act X of 1872, and Sections 5, 6 and 7 of Act XIX of 1865.	...	6	...	...	105					Sub-Collectors employed generally on administrative works, Superintendents of Abkari and Registration.			12,958	65,590	8,353	...
Unpaid				14	1		...	...	2	...	12					Honorary Magistrates.			1,052	4,883	115	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only ... Paid				17	1	Section 22, Act X of 1872.	...	...	...	1	16					Tahsildars.			1,440	3,616	68	...
Unpaid				10	1		...	...	1	3	6					Canals, Customs and Forest Dept. Officers Hony. Magts.			272	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Paid				106	1	Section 22, Act X of 1872, and Section 8 of Act XIX of 1865.	...	1	1	5	99					Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of general administrative work and Registration.			14,625	52,503	33,419	...
Unpaid				20	1		...	...	...	...	20					Honorary Magistrates.			1,567	4,632	311	...
Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions ...				10	1	Tries cases under Act XI of 1865, up to Rs. 500.	...	1	2	7	...	Rs. 14,355	Rs. 1,842	Rs. 21,10,856	Rs. 11,45,364	... ...			727	36,309	...	...
Small Cause Courts exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers ...				8	1		...	1	5	1	1					... ...			2,089	3,991	...	...

Boards of Magistrates (Unpaid)	10 Divisions; containing 32 districts.	1,761,150 according to last	8	*6	Section 22, Act X of 1872.	...	...	...	...	44					City Magistrates.	The entire year.	36 Chief Court Pleaders.	3,985	2,486	...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only (do.)			6	1	Do.	...	4	1	1	...					Superintendents of Jails and Honorary Magistrates.			1,815	1,464	...	...
Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers ...Paid			141	1	Section 22, Act X of 1872 and Sections 10 and 11 of Act XIX of 1865. Dy. Commrs. hear appeals from the orders of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.	...	51	28	13	49					Local Funds, Municipal, Nazul, Court of Wards.			32,232	56,999	58,045	8,524
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ...			23	1	Section 36, Act X of 1872.	...	10	10	3	...					Road and ferry funds, Treasury, Registration, Administrative charge of the district.			845	...	...	...
Sessions Courts ...			13	1 Aided by 3 assessors.	Section 22, Act X of 1872, and Section 12 of Act XIX of 1865; also hear appeals from the orders of 1st Class Magistrates.	...	6	7	...	...					Superintendents of Revenue Administration, Civil and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Police, appellate and executive work.			1,007	2,307	820	5,284
Chief Court ...			1	3 Aided by a Jury of 12 men in Original Criminal Trials.	Act IV of 1866.	...	2	...	1	...					No executive functions.			7	15	...	2,453
Total ...	...	...	536			...	84	65	54	371	...	...	...	...		...	...	75,473	234,855	101,131	16,266

* Average number.

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	NON-BAILABLE.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence ...	118 to 120	4	9	4	5	...	...
2	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war to escape ...	128	1	1	...	1	...	...
3	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	3	9	8	1	...	...
4	Fabricating false evidence ...	194 to 196	2	6	5	1	...	...
5	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue...	225	2	3	...	3	...	...
6	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	2	3	1	2	...	...
7	Passing and possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	148	185	90	93	...	2
8	Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	3	3	...	3	...	...
9	Murder by thugs ...	302, 303, 396	5	6	2	4	...	...
10	Murder by dacoits ...	302, 303, 396	3	3	...	3	...	...
11	Murder by robbers ...	302, 303, 396	5	5	5	...	...	...
12	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	302, 303, 396	10	14	5	9	...	...
13	Murder by poison from other motives ...	302, 303, 396	29	41	15	26	...	...
14	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	302, 303, 396	119	315	162	129	6	18
15	Other murders from other motives ...	302, 303, 396	137	350	124	177	9	40
16	Culpable homicide ...	304	141	227	57	166	1	3
17	Attempt at murder ...	307	102	105	55	46	...	4
18	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	3	3	2	...	...	1
19	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	9	25	14	9	...	2
20	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapon ...	326	59	67	17	44	1	5
21	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 and 333	6	5	4	1	...	...
22	Administering stupifying drugs ...	328	55	44	26	17	...	1
23	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	21	33	17	16	...	...
24	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	208	306	181	104	10	11
25	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement ...	366	63	106	80	25	...	1
26	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	5	16	9	6	1	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	NON-BAILABLE—*continued.*							
27	Rape ...	376	212	162	98	63	...	1
28	Unnatural offences ...	377	113	95	32	62	...	1
29	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	3,902	3,275	957	2,250	20	48
30	Theft ordinary ...	379 to 381	10,651	8,422	2,109	6,363	12	38
31	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	25	32	22	7	3	...
32	Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt or restraint ordinary ...	382	6	15	8	7	...	...
33	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation ...	386 to 389	8	12	11	1	...	...
34	Robbery in a dwelling house ...	392 to 393	69	84	38	40	1	5
35	Robbery on the highway ...	392 to 393	102	71	35	35	1	...
36	Robbery elsewhere ...	392 to 393	121	94	49	45	...	...
37	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon by poison or stupifying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	29	49	11	38	...	...
38	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon by other means ...	394, 397, 398	7	2	2	...	...	...
39	Dacoiti ...	395, 398	54	45	27	17	...	1
40	Dacoiti with grievous hurt ...	397	4	1	1	...	...	...
41	Preparation or assembly for dacoiti ...	399, 402	3	4	2	2	...	...
42	Belonging to a gang of dacoits ...	401	4	8	8	...	...	...
43	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	478	529	247	268	4	10
44	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	3,075	4,178	1,365	2,659	59	95
45	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	118	29	23	6	...	...
46	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	1	1	1	...	...	...
47	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft ...	451	74	70	21	48	...	1
48	House-trespass in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	4	...	...	...	...	...
49	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	10	13	9	4	...	...
50	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	2,311	446	140	296	...	10
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	7,393	3,284	930	2,270	16	68
52	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	...	1	...	1	...	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	NON-BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
53	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft ...	454, 457	328	180	50	130	...	...
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	22	32	11	21	...	...
55	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	20	27	15	11	...	1
56	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468, 472 to 477	30	71	48	16	3	4
57	Fraudulent and unlawful marriage ...	493, 495, 496	10	23	18	5	...	...
58	False statement, rumours, &c., against the public peace ...	505	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Abetment of any offence ...	109	16	111	40	69	...	2
60	Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of an offence ...	511	407	229	47	181	...	1
	BAILABLE.							
61	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence	119, 120	2	5	1	4	...	...
62	Abetment of desertion ...	135 to 137	1	3	1	2	...	...
63	Personating a soldier ...	140	7	2	...	2	...	...
64	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly ...	143 to 145, 151 to 158	41	443	108	335	...	...
65	Rioting ...	147, 149, 152, 153	584	5,429	1,394	3,953	4	78
66	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot ...	154 to 156	2	5	2	3	...	...
67	Affray ...	160	284	1,353	413	938	...	2
68	Bribery ...	161 to 165	220	278	202	67	1	8
69	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	3	4	1	3	...	...
70	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	10	17	12	5	...	...
71	Personating a public servant ...	170, 171	27	35	4	30	1	...
72	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172, 174	132	282	103	173	2	4
73	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	4	7	4	3	...	...
74	Omitting to give information ...	176	44	89	20	69	...	...
75	Giving false information ...	177 to 182	412	514	169	343	...	2
76	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	29	15	6	8	...	1

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
77	Making false statement on oath ...	181	22	36	11	25	...	...
78	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	164	298	143	150	2	
79	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property ...	168, 169	1	1	1	...	...	...
80	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	260	561	253	291	1	1
81	Disobedience to lawful orders ...	188	452	1,020	264	747	1	
82	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	8	14	11	3	...	...
83	Threatening with injury ...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	254	412	160	232	...	2
85	Fabricating false evidence or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	192, 196	12	17	2	12	...	
86	Signing or using false certificate ...	197, 198	5	7	2	5	...	...
87	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	19	28	4	24	...	...
88	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	26	70	43	26	...	1
89	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	47	104	37	67	...	...
90	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	12	16	7	9	...	...
91	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence,	204	13	20	11	9	...	...
92	False personation in judicial proceeding ...	205	37	65	19	41	...	5
93	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to legal seizure ...	206, 207	28	53	30	20	...	3
94	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	1	1	...	1	...	
95	False claim ...	209	33	75	37	38	...	...
96	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	26	35	21	13	...	1
97	False charge of an offence ...	211	215	304	167	123	...	14
98	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	15	22	11	11	...	...
99	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213, 215	55	114	41	68	...	5
100	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment and forfeiture. ...	217, 218	22	43	15	28	...	...
101	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffer to escape ...	221, 222	6	8	4	3	...	1
102	Public servant negligently suffering an escape	223	34	59	20	39	...	...
103	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225	139	196	52	142	2	...
104	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings ...	228	131	140	5	134	...	1

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
105	Making, selling or possessing a counterfeit stamp ...	255, 258, 259	...	1	...	1	...	...
106	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261, 263	15	19	7	11	1	...
107	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264, 267	101	175	35	140	...	...
108	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ...	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	127	245	51	194	...	...
109	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	40	74	8	66	...	...
110	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	2	2	1	1	...	...
111	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	35	103	34	69	...	...
112	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	14	125	4	121	...	...
113	Rash riding and driving on a public way ...	279	8	9	1	8	...	...
114	Obstructing a public way ...	283	52	249	25	223	1	...
115	Dealing with fire &c., to endanger human life ...	285	1	1	...	1	...	...
116	Committing nuisance ...	290, 291	306	1,088	222	852	1	13
117	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	3	3	1	2	...	...
118	Obscene songs ...	294	21	45	12	29	...	4
119	Religious insult ...	295, 297, 298	102	280	156	121	1	2
120	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	5	9	4	5	...	...
121	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304 A.	35	39	6	33	...	...
122	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	1	2	2	...	...	...
123	Attempt to commit suicide ...	309	145	209	64	144	...	1
124	Causing miscarriage (simple) ...	312	35	38	21	17	...	...
125	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	17	18	13	4	...	1
126	Concealment of birth ...	318	35	43	7	27	...	9
127	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	3,719	7,574	4,236	3,266	1	71
128	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	140	237	79	157	1	...
129	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	17	34	12	19	...	3
130	Grievous hurt ...	325	535	828	316	487	...	25
131	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation,	335	39	58	16	42	...	...
132	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	14	13	4	8	...	1
133	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	4	3	...	3	...	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year	Number of persons acquitted and discharged	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred	Remaining under trial at the end of the year
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
134	Wrongful restraint ...	341	357	666	505	153	1	7
135	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	181	319	237	70	..	12
136	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ..	347, 348	11	18	14	4	...	...
137	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357 358	17,231	36,987	29,327	7,898	8	254
138	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	9	13	12	1	...	...
139	Unlawful compulsory labour ..	374	4	11	1	10	...	.
140	Extortion ...	384, 385	220	291	200	88	1	5
141	Dishonest misappropriation ..	403, 404	461	669	256	409	1	3
142	Cheating ..	417, to 420	597	903	531	351	7	14
143	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	6	5	1	4	...	...
144	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ..	428	6	7	1	5	1	...
145	Mischief ordinary ...	426, 427, 430, to 433	1,841	4,303	2,291	1,971	...	40
146	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	674	815	507	305	1	2
147	Mischief by destroying land marks .	434	65	171	93	78	...	3
148	Mischief by fire .	435	172	88	62	17	..	4
149	Criminal trespass ...	447	722	1,551	1,064	453	...	34
150	House trespass (simple) ...	448	421	506	273	231	...	2
151	House trespass, in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ..	451	39	38	10	27	1	...
152	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	16	15	8	11	...	...
153	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 466, 471	87	163	127	29	2	6
154	Making or using false trade or property mark ..	482 to 484, 486 to 488	6	22	13	4	...	5
155	Removing or destroying property mark .	489	7	7	3	4	...	...
156	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ..	490 to 492	37	94	33	61	.	.
157	Bigamy ..	494	153	377	319	46	1	11
158	Adultery ..	497	188	219	117	63	..	9
159	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,615	4,805	3,918	728	27	102
160	Defamation ...	500 to 502	206	290	218	66	...	6
161	Insult .	504 to 509	284	438	328	114	...	1
162	Criminal intimidation ..	506, 507, 508	55	70	49	21	...	...
163	Being drunk and disorderly ...	510	15	16	7	9	...	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences,	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
164	Abetment of any offence ...	...	16	73	28	45	...	...
165	Attempt to commit offiences. ...	...	18	41	15	26	...	...
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.							
166	Arrest of Vagabonds ...	Sec. 94 C. P. C.	1	1	1	...	...	...
167	Recognizance to appear before a Magistrate ...	„ 130 „	8	4	4	...	...	...
168	Committal of person refusing to answer ...	„ 356 „	3	3	...	3	...	...
169	Payment of penalty by accused ...	„ 396 „	20	12	...	12	...	...
170	Payment of penalty by sureties ...	„ 397 „	29	42	14	28	...	...
171	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	„ 163 „	73	87	2	85	...	...
172	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	„ 209 „	768	638	...	638	...	...
173	Contempts of Court ...	„ 435 „	134	94	3	91	...	...
174	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	„ 489 „	847	3,438	913	2,514	...	11
175	Security to keep the peace ...	„ 490 „	1,355	3,555	890	2,663	...	2
176	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	„ 502 „	13	22	6	16	...	...
177	Recovery of penalty from sureties ...	„ 514 „	64	105	20	80	1	4
178	Powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts ...	„ 535 „	1	1	1	...	...	...
179	Lurking without ostensible means of livelihood	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	721	1,214	210	1,000	1	3
180	Bad livelihood ...	„ „	3,311	5,994	1,082	4,882	7	23
181	Security for good behaviour ...	„ „	2,085	3,038	266	2,763	3	6
182	Local nuisance ...	Chap. XXXIX C. P. C.	337	222	187	38	...	...
183	Maintenance of wives and children ...	Chap. XL	2,072	2,229	1,782	413	4	30
184	Disputes relating to possession of land ...	„ XLI	92	219	159	56	...	4
185	Breach of laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs.—Acts XXI of 1856, XXIII of 1860, XVI of 1863, XXVIII of 1864 and X of 1871 ...	...	401	738	261	474	...	3
186	Ditto ditto Opium, Ditto	...	322	813	158	652	1	2
187	Ditto ditto Salt and Saltpetre. Criminal Procedure Code, Acts XXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, XXXVI of 1855 ...	...	171	245	18	226	...	1
188	Ditto ditto Customs ...	...	56	104	11	93	...	...
189	Ditto ditto Stamps, Acts X of 1862, XXVI of 1867 and XVIII of 1869 ...	...	409	815	156	657	...	2
190	Ditto ditto Post Office, Act XIV of 1866 ...	...	40	51	14	35	...	2

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—*continued*							
191	Breach of laws relating to Electric Telegraph, Act VIII of 1860...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...
192	Breach of laws relaiting to Jails, Act XXVI of 1870 ...	...	50	60	9	51	...	...
193	Ditto ditto Forests, Act XVII of 1865 ...	...	463	1,189	160	1,029	...	...
194	Ditto ditto Ferries, do. ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
195	Ditto ditto Canals, Act VII of 1815, XXX of 1871 ...	...	576	1,661	631	1,019	...	11
196	Ditto ditto Railways, XVIII of 1854 ...	...	89	122	23	99	...	...
197	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI of 1851 ...	...	7	8	2	6	...	...
198	Ditto ditto Printing Press Act, XI of 1835 ...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
199	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III of 1867 ...	...	195	955	215	740	...	...
200	Ditto ditto Wandering and dangerous lunatics, Act XXXVI of 1858	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
201	Ditto ditto Trespass, Acts III of 1857, V of 1860, XXII of 1861, I of 1871...	...	770	2,107	1,374	727	...	
202	Ditto ditto Arms, Act XXXI of 1860, and VI of 1866	...	134	155	51	104	...	...
203	Ditto ditto Foreign recruiting, Act IV of 1874 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
204	Ditto ditto Emigration, Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	10	14	5	9	...	...
205	Ditto ditto Apprentices, Act XIX of 1850 ...	...	59	67	60	6	1	...
206	Ditto ditco Cantonments, Act XXII of 1864 ...	...	3,650	5,811	454	5,353	...	4
207	Ditto ditto Chowkidars, Regulation XX of 1856...	...	7	13	...	13	...	...
208	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen,	...	19	61	22	39	...	...
209	Ditto ditto Track Laws, (Local Rules), Act IV of 1872 ...	...	20	38	24	13	1	...
210	Ditto ditto Nuisances, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 ...	...	2,269	3,823	307	3,516	...	...
211	Ditto ditto Police Act by Police Officers, Act V of 1861 ...	...	832	2,130	120	2,009	...	1
212	Ditto Other offences punishable under Act V of 1861 ...	...	4	6	...	6	...	...

No. 2.—*concluded.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—*concluded*							
213	Breach of law relating to Nuisances under Act XXVI of 1850 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
214	Ditto ditto do. under Punjab Municipal Act IV of 1873 ...	...	3,093	5,271	663	4,587	16	5
215	Ditto Other offences under Act IV of 1873 ...	...	345	911	109	802	...	...
216	Ditto ditto purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., Act VII of 1867 ...	...	3	4	...	4	...	...
217	Ditto ditto Contract by Artificers and workmen, Act XIII of 1859 ...	...	154	237	208	29	...	...
218	Ditto ditto do. workmen on Railways and P. W. Dept., Act IX of 1860 ...	...	9	14	8	6	...	...
219	Ditto ditto Registration, Act VII of 1871 ...	...	6	11	...	11	...	...
220	Ditto ditto Pleaders, Act XX of 1865 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
221	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes Act, XXVII of 1871...	...	22	33	7	26	...	...
	Ditto ditto Contageous diseases, Act XIV of 1868 ...	...	1	6	...	6	...	...
222	Ditto ditto Evidence, Act I of 1872 ...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
223	Extortion, Section VI Act VIII of 1851 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
224	Breach of Octroi Rules ...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...
225	Offences against Panjab Laws Act, IV of 1872...	...	1,230	1,497	273	1,224	...	...
226	Actionable wrong Para 9, Circular XVII of 1871...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
227	Frontier Rules Section 2 ...	...	33	81	28	53	...	...
228	Ditto Do. 3 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
229	Ditto Do. 4 ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
230	Ditto Do. 6 ...	...	248	546	283	245	...	15
231	Ditto Do. 8 ...	...	15	55	21	34	...	...
232	Ditto Do. 10 ...	...	3	8	...	8	...	...
233	Ditto Do. 7 ...	...	333	850	341	439	...	70

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.									
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial, during the year* 1874.				Received by transfer.	TOTAL.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.												
Unpaid Magistrates	151	6,116	930	14,269	1,482	6	22,954	1,958	8,703	12,148	12	18	22,844	110	3	23,401	
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	335	22,620	2,701	36,620	3,158	9	65,443	6,176	24,604	34,152	78	31	65,041	402	4	75,779	
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	874	24,519	6,641	21,605	1,770	67	55,476	11,947	13,028	29,123	534	146	54,778	698	5	76,715	
Chief Magistrates of districts	146	4,002	935	1,332	1,064	14	7,493	1,109	956	5,175	45	52	7,337	156	4	8,929	
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ...	1,506	57,257	11,207	73,826	7,474	96	1,51,366	21,190	47,296	80,598	669	247	1,50,000	1,366	3	1,84,824	
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 Act X of 1872 ...	20	1,330	148	152	17	10	1,677	382	128	1,114	...	6	1,630	47	6	8,382	
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	118	678	...	...	...	...	796	...	247	384	118	7	756	40	27	4,572	
TOTAL ...	138	2,008	148	152	17	10	2,473	382	375	1,498	118	13	2,386	87	...	12,954	
Chief Court	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	1	1	5	...	...	7	1	30	37	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,644	59,265	11,363	73,978	7,491	106	1,53,847	21,573	47,672	82,101	787	260	1,52,393	1,454	...	1,97,805	

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE.			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS.																					
																FINE.									IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.				FINE.		WHIPPING.														One month.		Six months.		Two years.		Seven years.		Above 7 years.				
					Rigorous.																																
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
Unpaid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	202	766	76	..	676	10,804	15	55	7	23	420	10,702	732	49	6	..	..	44,169	38,495	2,740	283	56	498	16	167	4	..	..	..	..	16	41	13
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ..	..	..	..	..	1,234	3,454	267	..	3,682	26,778	65	1,133	251	279	691	26,196	4,097	150	49	..	..	2,06,473	1,73,699	14,631	1,434	204	2,822	59	426	4	..	..	..	..	284	594	320
Paid first, second, and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district. ..	..	..	..	..	3,521	3,334	302	..	4,796	9,922	228	1,212	1,703	2,306	5,223	8,719	5,241	503	163	7	1	2,77,737	2,00,465	23,794	780	161	2,524	110	3,566	25	3	..	..	..	197	642	660
Chief Magistrates of the districts ..	..	..	..	..	765	505	28	..	756	1,624	90	251	378	271	2,314	923	1,116	179	158	4	..	71,704	59,512	15,891	81	15	228	12	958	1	26	..	..	..	45	98	198
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ..	..	..	..	..	5,722	8,082	673	..	9,862	49,192	398	2,651	2,339	2,879	8,648	46,539	11,237	890	376	11	1	6,00,083	4,72,021	57,056	2,578	436	6,078	203	5,119	34	29	..	..	..	542	1,375	1,131
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 Act X of 1872 ..	..	..	..	..	798	215	7	..	670	74	60	27	..	..	..	88	459	133	57	6	1	47,653	21,619	3,234	5	1	94	2	296	2	626	1	2	1	3	12	73
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ..	118	92	1	..	154	116	3	15	178	13	5	5	3	..	15	12	79	59	39	2	..	21,230	7,734	151	5	1	39	1	68	1	113	..	42	..	..	2	8
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	6,674	8,413	683	17	10,710	49,279	463	2,653	2,342	2,879	8,663	46,639	11,775	1,082	472	19	2	6,68,966	5,01,374	60,441	2,591	438	6,211	206	5,473	37	768	1	44	1	545	1,389	1,212
Chief Court ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	118	92	1	..	6,675	8,417	683	17	10,711	49,279	463	2,653	2,342	2,879	8,663	46,639	11,775	1,082	473	19	2	6,69,466	5,01,374	60,441	2,591	438	6,211	206	5,474	37	771	1	45	1	545	1,389	1,212

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tribunals.	Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Sec. 297, C. P. Code.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.	
Magistrate of District. Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	...	20	323	72	137	...	18	1	...	
Magistrate of District. Appeals from Paid Magistrates	...	61	2,440	584	659	14	210	47	...	
Total ...	...	81	2,763	656	796	14	228	48	...	
Sessions Court. Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	...	4	41	18	23	...	7	4	...	
Sessions Court. Appeals from Paid Magistrates	...	353	2,413	332	475	22	144	87	...	
Total ...	...	357	2,454	351	498	22	151	91	...	
Chief Court. Appeals ...	...	117	652	79	91	1	10	56	...	
Chief Court. Revisions ...	871	739	328	98	164	33	37	37	166	
Total ...	871	856	980	177	225	34	47	93	166	
Grand Total ...	871	1,294	6,197	1,184	1,519	70	426	232	166	

IMPERIAL RETURN.

NO. 11.

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1874.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				Jury trials.		Assessors' trials.		
COURTS.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	12	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.								
Delhi	3	...	25	...	...	24	1	In all Sessions Trials.
Hissár	3	...	16	...	...	14	2	
Ambálah	3	2	20	2	...	17	3	
Jálandhar	3	...	25	...	...	25	...	
Amritsar	3	...	39	...	...	36	3	
Lahore	4	...	62	...	...	55	7	
Ráwalpindi	3	...	29	...	...	25	4	
Multán	3	...	36	...	...	32	4	
Deraját	3	...	35	...	...	28	7	
Pesháwar	2	...	83	...	...	78	5	
Total ...	3	2	370	2	...	334	36	...

Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department,—
No. 1739, dated 1st May 1875.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1874, furnished by the Registrar, Chief Court.

THE Report was received on the 15th April, 11 days earlier than last year.

The opening paragraphs of the Report, having reference to the state of crime, will be considered in connection with the Police Report for the year. On the present occasion His Honor will confine his observations to the portion which deals with the administration of criminal justice.

2. As in the year 1873, so in the year under report, the administration of criminal justice proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily, and there is little in the Report submitted calling for unfavorable criticism.

3. It is matter for satisfaction that the Judges are able to report that the continued decrease of heinous crime and the more frequent use made by district officers of the enhanced powers conferred upon them by Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code led to a large diminution in the number of sessions cases, *viz.*, from 523 to 363. His Honor is also glad to observe that the measures taken by the court at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor for securing the infliction of adequate punishments upon habitual offenders have proved effective; for it appears that in 1874 there was a marked increase in the severity of sentences passed; while at the same time the number of persons shown to have been convicted twice or more diminished from 2,306 in 1873 to 1,761 in the year under report.

4. The preventive jurisdiction of the courts in regard to taking security from bad characters has also continued to be exercised within many districts with vigour and with the best results; in the districts of the Lahore division especially, where it was worked with great energy and upon a concerted system, it was followed by a marked decrease of offences against property. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note the testimony borne in the report to the fact that the instructions of the Government and the Chief Court in reference to this class of cases have been kept in mind, and the greatest care taken to prevent abuse of the provisions of the law.

5. Again, among other favorable features in the returns, it is noticed that there was great improvement in the realization of fines inflicted, the amount being 61 per cent. of the amount imposed, as compared with 57 per cent. in the preceding year; that greater efforts were made to put down perjury—prosecutions for the offence of fabricating false evidence having increased from 191 to 271, and resulted in the conviction or committal of 246 persons; that compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints was awarded more freely than heretofore; and, lastly, that cases were, as a rule, disposed of promptly,—the average duration of cases in magisterial courts having fallen from 9 to 8 days, and the average duration of revision cases in the Chief Court from 20 to 17 days.

6. But though the general results of the year are undoubtedly favorable, there are not a few points brought to notice in the Report in which improvement is called for, and which the Lieutenant-Governor commends to the careful attention of judicial officers. Thus the preventive jurisdiction still requires in many districts and divisions to be more *systematically* worked. Again persistent vigilance is necessary on the part of district officers to prevent the disposal of cases involving habitual offenders by Magistrates of grades lower than 1st class. The preliminary examination of complainants in non-bailable cases is not sufficiently attended to, save in the districts of Gurdáspur and Muzaffargarh, and greater care is still required in fixing the amount of fines imposed with reference to the circumstances of the parties upon whom they are inflicted.

Further, it is observed that, notwithstanding the diminished number of sessions cases, the average duration of trials increased in all divisions but Amritsar, Peshawar and the Derajat; that the average duration of appeals to district officers increased from 4 to 6 days; and that in the Chief Court the average duration of cases on the reference side increased from 17 to 23 days.

7. Upon the whole, however, so far as can be gathered from the returns and reports of the Chief Court and of local officers, the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to be well satisfied with the manner in which criminal justice has been administered during the year; he is gratified to observe that the judges have arranged to keep an effective supervision over the proceedings of magistrates in reference to punishments inflicted upon old offenders and to exercise freely their powers of revision, and he begs to convey to them his cordial thanks for the co-operation he has invariably received from them in carrying out measures for the more effectual repression of crime; but he desires to bring to their notice an omission which detracts from the completeness and value of their Report, *viz.*, that there is no reference therein to the inspectional tours of the judges, nor any record of the conclusions arrived at by the judges so employed. His Honor will be glad if this can be supplied in future.

ORDERED.—That copy of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to the Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges, and for annexure to and circulation with the Report.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor,

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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